PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONCRESS.

(Continued from page one.)

tal points. To make it effective as r gards the others it only remains f the two governments to appoint, each on its can behalf, one or more scientithe experts, who shall, with all covenient speed, proceed together lay lown the boundary line in account the tribunal. I recommend that the Congress make adequate provision for the appointment, compensation, and ex-penses of the members to serve on this joint boundary commission on the part of the United States.

·CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA. How Employment of Force For

Collection Was Abandoned. It will be remembered that during the second session of the last Congress Great Britain, Germany, and Italy formed an alliance for the purpose of blockading the ports of Venezuela and using such other means of pressure as would secure a settlement of claims due, as they alleged, to certain of their subjects. Their employment of force for the collection of these claims was terminated by an agreement brought about through the offices of the diplo-matic representatives of the United States at Caracas and the govern-ment at Washington, thereby ending a situation which was bound to cause increasing friction, and which jeoparded the peace of the continent. Under this agreement Venezuela agreed to set apart a certain percentage of the cus-toms receipts of two of her ports to be applied to the payment of whatever ob-ligations might be ascertained by mixed mmissions appointed for that purpose be due from her, not only to the three lowers already mentioned, whose edings against her had resulted in state of war, but also to States, France, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, and Mexico, who had not employed force for the collection of the claims alleged to be due to certain of her citizens.

DEMAND OF BLOCKADING POW-ERS.

A demand was then made by the so-called blockading powers that the sums ascertained to be due to their citizens by such mixed commissions should be accorded payment in full before any thing was paid upon the claims of any of the so-called peace powers. Vene-zuela, on the other hand, insisted that all her creditors should be paid upon a basis of exact equality.

REFERRED TO PRESIDENT. During the efforts to adjust this dis-ute it was suggested by the power pute it was suggested by the powers in interest that it should be referred to me for decision, but I was clearly of the opinion that a far wiser course would be to submit the question to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. It seemed to me to offer an admirable opportunity to advance the practise of the psaceful settlement of disputes between nations and to secure for The Hague tribunal a memorable increase of its practical immemorable increase of its practical importance. The nations interested in the controversy were so numerous and in many instances so powerful as to make it evident that beneficent results would follow from their appearance at the same time before the bar of that august tribunal of peace.

ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

Our hopes in that regard have been realized. Rasia and Austria are represented in the persons of the learned and distinguished jurists who compose the tribunal, while Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Bel-gium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Mexico, the United States and Venezuela are represented by their respective agents and counsel. Such an spective agents and counsel. Such an imposing concourse of nations presenting their arguments to and invoking the decision of that high court of international justice and international peace can hardly fail to secure a like submission of many future controversies. The nations now appearing there sies. The nations now appearing there will find it far easier to appear there a second time, while no nation can imagine its just pride will be lessened by following the example now presented This triumph of the principle of international arbitration is a subject of warm congratulation and offers a happy augury for the peace of the world.

THE HAGUE COURT,

There seems good ground for the be-lief that there has been a real growth among the civilized nations of a sentiment which will permit a gradual sub-stitution of other methods than the method of war in the settlement if disputes. It is not pretended that as yet we are near a position in which it will be possible wholly to prevent war, or that a just regard for national interest and honor will in all cases permit of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; but by a mixture of pru-dence and firmness with wisdom we think it is possible to do away with much of the provocation and excuse war, and at least in many cases to substitute some other and more ration al method for the settlement of dis putes. The Hague court offers so good an example of what can be done in the direction of such settlement that it should be encouraged in every w Further steps should be taken.

PRIVATE PROPERTY IN WAR Mr. M'Kinley's Recommendation Renewed.

In President McKinley's annual message of Dec. 5, 1898, he made the following recommendation:

"The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire, in common with most civilized matters to reduce to the local series of the last year. nations, to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by peaceable trade and commerce It is true we may suffer in such cases less than other communities, but al nations are damaged more or less by the state of uneasiness and apprehen-sion into which an outbreak of hostilities throws the entire commercia world. It should be our object, there fore, to minimize, so far as practicable, this inevitable loss and disturbance. This purpose can probably best be accomplished by an international agreement to regard all private property at sea as exempt from capture or destruc-tion by the forces of belligerent powers. The United States government has for many years advocated this humane and beneficent principle, and is now in a position to recommend it to other pow. ers without the imputation of selfish motives. I therefore suggest for your consideration that the executive be authorized to correspond with the government. ernments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belilgerent powers."

I cordially renew this recommendation.

U. S. SUPREME COURT'S VIEW. The supreme court, speaking on Dec.

11, 1829, through Peckham, J., said:
"It is, we think, historically accurate to say that this government has always been, in its views, among the most advanced of the governments of the world in the w the world in favor of mitigating, as to all non-combatants, the hardships and horrors of war. To accomplish that object it has always advocated those rules which would in most cases do away with the right to capture the private property of an enemy on the high reas."

A MATTER OF HUMANITY.

I advocate this as a matter of hu-manity and morals. It is anachronistic

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when private property is respected on land that it should not be respected at sea. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that shipping represents, inter-nationally speaking, a much mare gen-eralized species of private property than is the case with ordinary property on land—that is, property found at sea is much less apt than is the case with property found on land really to belong to any one nation. Under the modern system of corporate ownership the flag a vessel often differs from the flag or a vessel often differs from the has which would mark the nationality of the real ownership and money control of the vessel; and the cargo may be-long to individuals of yet a different nationality. Much American capital is now invested in foreign ships; and among foreign nations it often happens that the capital of one is largely invested in the shipping of another. Furthermore, as a practical matter, it may be mentioned that while commerce des-troying may cause serious loss and great annoyance, it can never be more than a subsidiary factor in bringing to erms a resolute foe. This is now terms a resolute foe. This is now well recognized by all of our naval experts. The fighting ship, not the commerce destroyer, is the vessel whose feats addernown to a nation's history, and establish her place among the great pow-

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION. Last year the Interparliamentary Union for International Arbitration met at Vienna, 600 members of the different legislatures of civilized countries attending. It was provided that the next meeting should be in 1904 at St. Louis, subject to our Congress extending an invitation. Like The Hague tribunal, this Interparliamentary union is one of the forces tending towards peace among the hations of the earth and among the nations of the earth, it is entitled to our support. I the invitation can be extended.

RELATIONS WITH TURKEY. They Are Friendly But Our Claims Are Still Unsettled.

Early in July, having received intel-gence, which happily turned out to igence, which happily turned out to be erroneous, of the assassination of our vice-cousul at Beirut, I dispatched a small squadt / to that port for such ervice as might be found necessary on irrival. Although the attempt on the arrival. Although the attempt on the life of our vice-consul had not been successful, yet the outrage was symptomatic of a state of excitement and disorder which demanded immediate attention. The arrival of the vessels had attention. The arrival of the vessels had the happiest result. A feeling of se-curity at once took the place of the former alarm and disquiet; our of-ficers were cordially welcomed by the consular body and the leading mer-chants, and ordinary business resumed its activity. The government of the sul-tan gave a considerate hearing to the representations of our minister; the ofrepresentations of our minister; the of-ficial who was regarded as responsible for the disturbed condition of affairs was removed. Our relations with the Turkish government remain friendly: our claims founded on inequitable treat-ment of some of our schools and missions appear to be in process of amic

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

New Commercial Treaty Granting Many Priviliges Signed.

The signing of a new commercial treaty with China, which took place at Shanghai on the 8th, of October, is a cause for satisfaction. This act, the result of long discussion and negotiaplaces our commercial relations with the great oriental empire on a more satisfactory footing than they have ever heretofore enjoyed. It provides not only for the ordinary rights and privileges of diplomatic and cor sular officers, but also far an access to Chinese ports, and for the relief of trade by the removal of some of the ob-stacles which have embarrassed it in the past. The Chinese government engages, on fair and equitable conditions, which will probably be accepted by the principal commercial nations, to abandon the levy of "liken" and other transit dues throughout the empire, and to introduce other desirable administrative reforms. Larger facilities are to be given to our citizens who desire to carry on mining enterprises in China We have secured for our missionaries a valuable privilege, the recognition of their right to rent and lease in perpetu-ty such property as their religious societies may need in all parts of the impire. And, what was an indispensi-ole condition for the advance and deopment of our commerce in Man-uria, China, by treaty with us, has opened to foreign commerce the cities of Mukden, the capital of the province of Manchuria, and Antung, an impor-tant port on the Yalu river, on the road to Korea. The full measure of development which our commerce may rightfully expect can hardly be looked for until the settlement of the present abnormal state of things in the empire; but the foundation for such development has at last been laid.

CONSULAR SERVICE.

Cost of Maintaining it Has Been Greatly Reduced.

call your attention to the reduced cost in maintaining the consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, as shown in the annual report of the auditor for the state and other de-partments, as compared with the year previous. For the year under consideration the excess of expenditures over eccipts on account of the consular ser amounted to \$26,125,12, as against \$96,972.50 for the year ending June 30, 1902, and \$147,040.16 for the year ending

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin. liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system. Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other

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troubles are due to them.

Removè all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

"I had salt rheum on my hands so that I could not work. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it drove out the humor. I continued Its use till the sores disappeared." Mrs. IRA O. BROWN, Rumford Falls, Me. Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to

cure and keeps the promise.

June 30, 1901. This is the best show-ing in this respect for the consular ser-vice for the past 14 years, and the re-duction in the cost of the service to the government has been made in spite of the fact that the expenditures for the year in question were more than \$20,000 greater than for the previous

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Attention of Congress Invited-Pay for Carries and Clerks.

The rural free delivery service has been steadily extended. The atten-tion of the Congress is asked to the quetsion of the compensation of the etter carriers and clerks engaged in he postal service, especially on the new rural free-delivery routes. More outes have been installed since the first of July last than in any like peri-od in the department's history. While a due regard to economy must be kept in mind in the establishment of new routes, yet the extension of the rural free-delivery system must be continued, for reasons of sound public poli-No governmental movement recent years has resulted in greater immediate benefit to the people of the country districts. Rural free delivery, taken in connection with the telephone, the bicycle, and the trolley, accomplishes much toward lessening the isolation of farm life and making it brighter and more attractive. In the immediate past the lack of just such facilities as these has driven many of the more active and restless young men and women from the farms to the cities; they rebelled at loneliness and lack of mental companionship. It is un-healthy and undesirable for the cities to grow at the expense of the country; and rural free delivery is not only a good thing in itself, but is good be-cause it is one of the causes which check this unwholesome tendency towards the urban concentration of our opulation at the expense of the coun-ry districts. It is for the same reason that we sympathize with and ap-prove of the policy of building good roads. The movement for good roads is one fraught with the greatest benefit to the country districts.

EXPOSITIONS.

Says a Good Word for St. Louis And Portland Fairs.

I trust that the Congress will continue to favor in all proper ways the Louisiana Purchase exposition. This exposition commemorates the Loui siana purchase, which was the first great step in the expansion which made us a continental nation. The expedition of Lewis and Clark across the continent followed thereon, and marked the beginning of the process of exploration and colonization which thrust our national boundaries to the Pacific. The acquisition of the Ore-gon country, including the present states of Oregon and Washington, immense importance in ou history; first giving us our place on the Pacific seaboard, and making ready the way for our ascendency in the com-merce of the greatest of the oceans. The centennial of our establishment upon the western coast by the expedi-tion of Lewis and Clark is to be celebrated at Portland, Oregon, by an ex-

TERRITORY OF ALASKA. Is Growing Rapidly and Needs Many Laws.

I call your special attention to the territory of Alaska. The country is developing rapidly, and It has an assured future. The mineral wealth is great and has as yet hardly been tap-ped. The fisheries, if wisely handled and kept under national control, will be a business as permanent as any othand of the utmost importance the people. The forests if properly guarded will form another great source of wealth. Portions of Alaska are fitter for farming and stock raising, althe peculiar conditions of the country Alaska is situated in the far north but so are Norway and Sweden and Finland; and Alaska can prosper and play its part in the new world just as those nations have prospered and played their parts in the old world. Proper land laws should be enacted; and the survey of the public lands immediately begun. Coal-land laws should be provided whereby the coalland entryman may make his location and secure patent under methods kin-dred to those now prescribed for homestead and mineral entrymen. Salmon hatcheries, exclusively under government control, should be established. The cable should be extended from Sitka westward. Wagon roads and trails should be built, and the building of rail-roads promoted in all legitimate ways. Lighthouses should be built along the coast. Attention should be paid to the needs of the Alaska Indians; provision should be made for an officer, with deputles, to study their needs, relieve thell immediate wants, and help them adapt themselves to the new conditions.

The commission appointed to investigate, during the season of 1903, the condition and needs of the Alaskan saimon fisheries, has finished its work in the field, and is preparing a detailed report thereon. A preliminaary report recit-ing the measures immediately required the protection and preservation salmon industry has already been and labor for his attention and for the

INSULAR POSSESSIONS. All of Them Are Making Good and Steady Progress.

I recommend that an appropriation e made for building lighthouses in Hawaii, and taking possession of those already built. The territory should be be reimbursed for whatever amounts it has already expended for lighthouses. The governor should be empowered to appropriate the state of the state o suspend or remove any official ap-pointed by him, without submitting the matter to the legislature.

PHILIPPINES AND PORTO RICO. Of our insular possessions the Philpines and Porto Rico it is gratifying to say that their steady progress has been as such as to make it unnecessary to spend much time in discussing them. Yet the Congress should ever keep in mind that a peculiar obligation rests upon us to further in every way the welfare of these communities. The Philippines should be knit closer to us by tariff arrangements. It would of Philippines should be knit closer to us by tariff arrangements. It would of course, be impossible suddenly to raise the people of the islands to the high pitch of industrial prosperity and of governmental efficiency to which they will in the end by degrees attain; and the caution and moderation shown in the caution and moderation shown in developing them have been among the nain reasons why this development has hitherto gone on so smoothly. S pulous care has been taken in ulous care has been taken in the hoice of governmental agents, and the ntire elimination of partisan politics rom the public service. The condition f the islanders is in material things of the islanders is in material things far better than ever before, while their governmental, intellectual, and moral advance has kept pace with their material advance. No one people ever benefited another people more than we have benefited the Filipinos by taking possession of the islands.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

So Far as Possible Should be Rig-

idly Held for the Home Builders. The cash receipts of the general land office for the fiscal year were \$11,024,-743.65, an increase of \$4,762,816.47 over the preceding year. Of this sum, approximately, \$8,461,493 will go to the credit of the fund for the reclamation of arid land, making the total of this fund up to the 30th of June, 1903, approximately, \$16,191,836.

UNLAWFUL ENCLOSURES.

A gratifying disposition has been evinced by those having unlawful in-closures of public land to remove their tences. Nearly two million acres so inclosed have been thrown open on de-mand. In but comparatively few cases has it been necessary to go into courte accomplish this purpose. This work will be vigorously prosecuted until all unlawful inclosures have been re moved.

Experience has shown that in th western states themselves as well in the rest of the country there is wide-spread conviction that certain of the ublic land laws and the resulting as ministrative practise no longer meet the present needs. The character and the es of the remaining public lands dis ands which Congress had especially n view when these laws were passed The rapidly increasing rate of disposal of the public lands is not followed by corresponding increase in home building. There is a tendency to mass in large holdings public lands, especially timber and grazing lands, and thereby retard settlement. I renew and emphasize my recommendation of last year that so far as they are available for agriculture in its broadest sense, and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigareclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the home builder. The attention of the Congress is especially directed to the timber and stone law, which in their operation have in many respects conflicted with wise public policy. The discussions in Congress and elsewhere have made it evident that there is a wide divergence of opinion between those holdvergence of opinion between those hold-ing opposite views on the subject; and that the opposing sides have strong, and convinced representatives of weight both within and without the Congress; the difference being not only as to mat-ters of opinion but as to matters of

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE.

In order that definite information may be available for the use of the Congress, I have appointed a commis-sion composed of W. A. Richards, commissioner of the general land office; Gifford Pinchot, chief of the bureau of forestry of the department of agriculgrapher of the geological survey, to re port at the earliest practical momen upon the condition, operation, and ef-fect of the present land laws and on the use, condition, disposal, and settle-ment of the public lands. The comment of the public lands. The com-mission will report especially what changes in organization laws, regula tions, and practise affecting the public lands are needed to effect the largest practicable disposition of the public lands to actual settlers who will build ermanent homes upon them, and to secure in permanence the fullest and most effective use of the resources of the public lands; and it will make such other reports and recommendations as its study of these questions may sug-The commission is to report im which its judgment is clear: on any point upon which it has doubt it will take the time necessary to make investigation and reach a final judg-

ARID LAND RECLAMATION.

The work of reclamation of the arld lands of the west is progressing steadily and rafisfactorily under the terms of the law setting aside the proceeds from the disposal of public lands. The corps of engineers known as the reclamation service, which is conducting the surveys and examinations, has been thor. oughly organized, especial pains being taken to secure under the civil servic-rules a body of skilled, experenced, and

PREPARING PLANS. Survey and examinations are progressing throughout the arid states and territories, plans for reclaiming works being prepared and passed upon by the secretary of the interior. In Arizona and Nevada, in localities where such work is pre-eminently needed.construction has already been begun. In other parts of the arid west various projects are well advanced towards the drawing up of contracts, these being delayed in part by necessities of reaching agreements or understanding s regards rights of way or acquisition of real estate

NATION THE GAINER. Most of the works contemplated for onstruction are of national importance. nvolving interstate questions or the securing of stable, self-supporting comnunities in the midst of vast tracts of acant land. The nation as a whole is f course the gainer by the creation of these homes, adding as they do to the wealth and stability of the country, and furnishing a home market for the and furnishing a home market for the products of the east and south. The reclamation law, while perhaps not ideal, appears at present to answer the larger needs for which it is designed. Further legislation is not recommended until the necessities of change are more

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

The study of the opportunities of rec lamation of the vast extent of arid land shows that whether this reclamation is done by individuals, corporations, or the state, the sources of water supply must be effectively protected and the reservoirs guarded by the

A GUARANTEED CORE FOR PILES

preservation of the forests at the headpreservation of the forests at the head-waters of the streams. The engineers making the preliminary examinations continually emphasize this need and urge that the remaining public lands at the headwaters of the important streams of the west be reserved to insure permanency of water supply for irrigation. Much progress in forestry has been made during the past year. The necessity for perpetuating our forest resources, whether in public or private hands a recognized now. private hands, is recognized now as nev-

er befare. DEMAND FOR RESERVES.

The demand for forest reserves has ecome insistent in the west, because the west must use the water, wood, and summer range which only such reserves can supply. Progressive lumbermen are striving, through forestry, to give their business permanence. Other great business interests are awakening great business interests are awakening to the need of forest preservation as a business matter. The government's forest work should receive from the Coagress hearty support, and especially support adequate for the protection of the forest reserves against fire. The forest reserve policy of the government has passed beyond the experimental stage and has reached a condition where scientific methods are essential to its stage and has reached a condition where scientific methods are essential to its successful prosecution. The administrative features of forest reserves are at present unsatisfactory, being divided between three bureau of two departments. It is therefore recommended bar all matters, pertaining to forest hat all matters pertaining to forest eserves, except those involving or per-aining to land titles, be consolidated in bureau of forestry of the department of agriculture.

COTTON WEEVIL.

The cotton-growing states have re-cently been invaded by a weevil that has done much damage and threatens he entire cotton industry. I suggest the Congress the prompt enactment such remedial legislation as its judgment may approve.

PATENTS FOR FOREIGNERS. In granting patents to foreigners the roper course for this country to folow is to give the same advantage oreigners here that the countries which these foreigners dwell extend in return to our citizens; that is, to ex-tend the benefits of our patent laws on inventions and the like where in return the articles would be patentable n the foreign countries concerned-where an Amercan could get a cor esponding patent in such countries.

INDIAN AGENTS.

The Ingian agents should not be de pendent for their appointment or ten-ure of office upon consideration of par-tisan politics; the practise of appointing, when possible, ex-army officers or bonded superintendents to the vacaucies that occur is working well. Attention is invited to the widespread liliteracy due to lack of public schools in the Indian Territory. Prompt heed should be paid to the need of education for the children in this territory.

SAFETY APPLIANCES.

In my last annual message the atoliance law, and it is gratifying to not that this law was amended in import-ant respects. With the increasing rallway mileage of the country, the greater number of men employed, and the use of larger and heavier equipment, the urgency for renewed effort to preven the loss of life and limb upon the railroads of the country, particularly to employes, is apparent. For the inspection of water craft and the life-saving service upon the water the Congress has built up an elaborate body of pro tective legislation and a thorough meth od of inspection and is annually spend ing large sums of money. It is encouraging to observe that the Congress is alive to the interests of those who are employed upon our wonderful arteries commerce-the railroads-who so safely transport millions of passengers and billions of tons of freight. The federal inspection of safety appliances, for which the Congress is now making appropriations, is a service analogous to that which the government has upheld for generations in regard to ves-sels, and it is believed will prove of great practical benefit, both to railroad employes and the traveling public. As the greater part of commerce is interstate and exclusively under the con-trol of the Congress the needed safety and uniformity must be secured by na tional legislation.

PENSIONS.

Bureau Commended for Expediting and Dispossing of Claims.

No other class of our citizens de-erves so well of the nation as those o whom the nation owes its very beng, the veterans of the Civil war. Speal attention is asked to the excellent work of the pension bureau in expediting and disposing of pension claims. During the fiscal year ending July 1, 1903, the bureau settled 251,982 claims, an average of 825 claims for each work. ing day of the year. The number of settlements since July 1, 1903, has been in excess of last year's average, approaching 1,600 claims for each working day, and it is believed that the work of the bureau will be current at the close of the present force. the close of the present fiscal year,

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

During the year ended July 30 last persons were appointed through ompetitive examinations under th ivil-service rules. This was 12,682 mor than during the preceding year, and 40 per cent of those who passed the examinations. This abnormal growth was largely occasioned by the extension of classification to the rural free-delivery service and the appointment last year of over \$,000 rural carriers. A revision of the civil service rules took effect on April 15 last, which has greatly im-Itching. Blind, Bleeding or Protruding of the civil service rules took effect Plies. Druggists will refund money if PAZO on April 15 last, which has greatly improved their operation. The comple-

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tion of the reform of the civil service is recognized by good citizens every-where as a matter of the highest pub-lic importance, and the success of the merit system largely depends upon the effectiveness of the rules and the machinery provided for their enforcement. A very gratifying spirit of friendly co-operation exists in all the departments of the government in the enforcement and uniform observance of both the letter and spirit of the civil service act.

UNCLASSIFIED LABORERS.

Executive orders of July 3, 1902; March 26, 1903, and July 8, 1903, require that appointments of all unclassified laborers, both, in the departments at Washington and in the field service, shall be made with the assistance of the United States civil service commission, under a system of registration to test the relative fitness of applicants for appointment of employment. This system is competitive, and is open to all citizens of the United States qualified in respect to age, physical ability moral character, industry and adaptability for manual labor; except that in case of veterans of the Civil war the element of age is omitted. This system of appointment is distinct from the classified service and does not classify positions of mere laborer under the civil service act and rules. Regulations in aid thereof have been put in opera-tion in several of the departments and are being gradually extended in other parts of the service. The results have been very satisfactory, as extravagance has been checked by decreasing the number of unnecessary positions and by increasing the efficiency of the employes remaining.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S CHARI-TIES.

The Congress, as the result of thorough investigation of the charities and reformtory institutions in the District of Columbia, by a joint select committee of the two houses which made its report in March, 1898, created in the act approved June 6, 1900, a board of charities for the District of the district, appointed by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, each for a term of three years, to serve with-out compensation. President McKinley appointed five men who had beet ive and prominent in the public charl ties of Washington, all of whom upon taking office July 1, 1990, resigned from the different charities with which they had been connected. The members of the board have been reappointed in successive years. The board serves un-der the commissioners of the District of Columbia. The board gave its first year to a careful and impartial study of the special pr lems before it, and has continued that study every year in the light of the best practise in public charities elsewhere. Its recommendations in its annual reports to the Congress through gress through the commissioners of the District of Columbia "for the economcharities and efficient administration of the charities and reformatories of the Dis-trict of Columbia," as required by the act creating it, have been based upon the principles commended by the joint select committee of the Congress in its of March, 1898, and approved by the best administrators of public charities, and make for the desired ystematization and improvement the affairs under its supervision.

THE ARMY.

re worthy of favorable consideration

Stress Laid on Need of New Rules For Promotion of Officers.

The effect of the laws providing general staff for the army and for the more effective use of the national guard has been excellent. Great improvement has been made in the efficiency of our

those erected at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley and the institution fall maneuver work accomp fall maneuver work accomplish satisfactory results. The good effect of these maneuvers upon the national guard is marked, and ample appropriation should be made to enable he guardsmen of the several states to share in the benefit.

CAMPS FOR MANEUVERS.

The government should as soon as secure suitable possible secure suitable permanent camp sites for military maneuvers in the various sections of the country. The service thereby rendered not only to the regular army, but to the national guard of the several states, will be so great as to repay many times over the relatively small expense. We should not rest satisfied with what has been done, however. done, however.

SYSTEM OF PROMOTION.

The only people who are contented with a system of promotion by mere seniority are those who are contented with the triumph of mediocrity over excellence. On the other hand a system which encouraged the exercise of social or political favoritism in prontions would be even worse. But would surely be easy to devise a meth-od of promotion from grade to grade in which the opinion of the higher offi-cers of the service upon the candidates should be decisive upon the standing and promotion of the latter. Just such a system now obtains at West Point The quality of each year's work deter mines the standing of that year's clas-the man being dropped or graduated it to the next class in the relative position which his military superiors be warranted by his merit. words, ability, energy, fidelity, other similar qualities determine rank of a man year after year Point, and his standing in the when he graduates from West but from that time on, all effort which man is best or worst and ward or punish him accordingly abandoned; no brilliancy, no amount hard work, no eagerness in the formance of duty, can advance falls short of a court-martial offense can retard him.

SYSTEM NEEDS CHANGING

Until this system is changed we can not hope that our officers will be as high grade as we have a right to expect, considering the material upon which we draw. Moreover, when a man renders such service as Capt. Fershing rendered last spring in the Moro campaign, it ought to the possible to reward him without at once jumping him to the grade of brigadier-general.

THE NAVY.

Steady Progress of Building it Up Must Go On. Shortly after the enunciation of that

famous principle of American foreign policy no wknown as the "Monroe doc-trine." President Monroe, in a special message to Congress on Jan. 30, 1824, spoke as follows: "The navy is the arm from which our government will always derive most aid in support of our . . . rights. Every power engaged in war will know the strength of our nawar will know the strength of our naval power, the number of our ships of each class, their condition, and the promptitude with which we may bring them into service, and will pay due consideration to that argument."

MUST NOT LET-UP. I heartily congratulate the Congress upon the steady progress in building up the American navy. We cannot afford to let-up in this great work. To stand still means to go back. There

(Continued on page three.)

Eaxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days G. M. Drove box, 250

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